

Negotiations Start—Keep Them Going

An Editorial

AT LAST, TRUCE TALKS will be resumed in Korea on April 25, next Saturday.

This is very good news. It would be even better news if the Eisenhower administration were to accept the Chinese-Korean proposal for an immediate cease-fire so American boys and Chinese-Koreans would not have to go on dying day by day.

But the fact that the two sides will meet around the table to negotiate differences instead of trying to shoot them out is the sign that the American people and the world can win peace if they insist on it.

OF COURSE, we have had truce talks before—for nearly a year and a half in fact. Great progress was made. In fact, 63 major issues were agreed on.

But the Pentagon negotiators nine months ago dragged out a new issue, wholly unexpectedly, the issue of POW exchange which the world thought would be governed by the Geneva convention.

The American people will have to watch carefully to see that they don't pull some kind of similar trick again to stall a cease-fire and an armistice.

BUT, AS WE HAVE said in

the past few days, it has become definitely harder for the warmongers to keep their "spread-the-war" line going as they wish. The gap between their desire to foment wars and their ability to do so, the gap between their desire to balk any American-Soviet negotiations for a world settlement and their ability to provoke tensions, is growing wider.

That is why Eisenhower's talk is hailed as "setting of the peace initiative" by Washington circles. Fine! If Washington wants to "seize the peace initiative" and bring an end to the killing, an end to the crushing

armaments burdens and taxes, then who wants to quarrel with them as to who had the "initiative"?

The main thing is results, deeds, practical changes away from the present dangerous situation.

THESE DEEDS, and practical results are surely not going to be achieved by the kind of approach headlined by the New York Daily News over Eisenhower's speech: "Ike Tells Soviets Peace or Else."

Or else what? An atomic attack? This kind of firebrand yelp-

ing is not what the world or the United States wants.

It is true that some circles apparently hope that by flinging at the Soviet Union far-reaching conditions in a provocative manner, Washington will be in a position to claim that the Soviets spurn peace, and that therefore from here on it is "full speed ahead" in the rush to a Nazi army in Europe, bigger arms budgets, and bigger McCarthyite blows at democracy at home in the name of "security."

But if such are the aims of these circles, the world situa-

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THE SUB DRIVE AND THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

The past few weeks have been fast-moving with historic events, and fast-changing. Under the initiative of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, the deadlock over truce negotiations in Korea was broken and the outlook for cease-fire radically altered.

Exchange of sick and wounded prisoners has been begun, and the Eisenhower Administration forced to agree to resumption of the talks for truce.

President Eisenhower has been compelled to don the costume of peace because of the intense world reaction in favor of Chou En-lai's moves. Eisenhower's speech shows, however, that there must be greater intervention by the American people if the hurdles set up by Eisenhower to peace are to be overcome.

This is one of the matters to be discussed with the readers of this paper in Brooklyn and Manhattan this week at meetings called by the county Freedom of the Press Committees in these boroughs. An aim of these meetings is to bring our readers up to date on the complex developments of these historic weeks, and to work out means by which the fight for peace can be advanced.

A second aim is to review the dramatic course of the struggle against the Dewey-Impellitteri budget squeeze upon the people of New York, and to see how this struggle can be advanced so as to prevent fare increases, block rent increases and expand—not cut—the vital social services the city must render to its citizens.

The meetings, too, will seek to break through the slow pace of our current circulation campaign. This is literally a life-and-death matter for us, and is closely connected to the other matters to be discussed.

The Brooklyn meeting is taking place tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. It will be addressed by S. W. Gerson, former city editor of the Daily Worker, recent candidate for Congress and one of the two Smith Act defendants to be acquitted this far.

The Manhattan meeting will be held Thursday at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. It will be addressed by George Blake Charney, one of the Smith Act defendants in the recent Foley Square trial, and by Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the Daily Worker and Worker.

We heartily endorse these meetings and urge all our readers in these two borough not to miss them.

CIO Calls Albany Parley to Fight Fare and Rent Hikes

An emergency session of 200 state CIO leaders and representatives of civic organizations Friday called for a statewide CIO legislative conference in Albany to beat back the

Dewey-Impellitteri wage cutting budget schemes and the 15 percent rent increase. The conference, for which the date has not yet been set, will meet at the same time that the State legislature sits in special session.

In calling the conference, the CIO urged the Legislature to reconsider the Transit Authority and rent hike laws which it forced on the people of New York during the regular session.

The conference, the CIO leaders said, is to "press our demands for public hearings on these vital issues."

Walter Reuther, CIO president, condemned the lack of faith in America and in peace reflected in the drop in the stock market as prospects for peace brighten.

Louis Hollander, State CIO president, blasted the "brazen, cynical disregard for the people of the state and nation" by the new Republican administration. He said that the CIO would conduct emer-

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East German House Asks Big 4 Parley on Unity

The German Democratic Republic has formally asked the Western Allies for an immediate Big Four meeting to unify Germany, it was announced yesterday. The People's Chamber, the republic's Lower House, in an appeal April 11 to the British House

of Commons, urged Commons to demand an immediate conference of the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union on this question.

Other German developments: Dr. Reinhold Maier, president of the Bundesrat, upper house of the Bonn Parliament, leader of the liberal wing of the Free Democratic party, and Minister-President of the State of Wuertemberg-Baden, proposed that the Bundesrat postpone its decision on

the Allied-German treaties until after West German's highest court

Adenauer's war minister Dr. Theodor Blank has reportedly rounded up 56,000 "volunteers" to head the resurrected Wehrmacht, which will consist on paper of 360,000 men organized in 12 divisions, an airforce of 80,000 men and 1,300 planes, and a navy of 18,000 men.

The Council of the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) prepared to meet Thursday at Paris with revised troops and materiel quotas on the agenda, but with the main aim of reviving the German Army still uppermost in State Department plans.

The appeal of the German Democratic Republic declared Germany must be freed from imperialism and militarism which it charged is rampant in West Germany.

mand restoration of the \$795,000,000 for public housing. Former President Truman's budget estimates called for 75,000 dwelling units in the fiscal year of 1954 (actually beginning in 1953) under the public housing program, but this figure already had been reduced to 35,000. With the present cuts envisioned by the House Appropriations Committee, according to Saturday dispatches, no units would be built at all.

The bill in fact would forbid the Public Housing Administration to make any more loans, contributions or authorizations to start construction.

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POW Exchange Is On; Date Set For Truce Talk

The Worker Foreign Department

Thirty American prisoners of war were among the 100 Allied captives being returned to the United Nations today at Panmunjom in the first exchange that sent 500 Korean and Chinese POWs back to their side. The exchange began at 9 a.m. in

Korea (7 p.m. Eastern Standard Time), and Allied correspondents in the area were reported to believe an early peace was more likely now than at any time since the negotiations started July 10, 1951.

Renewal of full-scale truce talks is scheduled to begin next Saturday.

Some disappointment was felt over several developments, which again raised doubts concerning the willingness of the UN Command to speed the agreement which will bring an immediate cease-fire to the battle-torn country.

U.S. troops used shotguns and gas last Friday against Korean and Chinese prisoners of war in a camp on Yongcho Island. Four prison-

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ASSAIL CONGRESS MOVE TO END PUBLIC HOUSING

Tenants' council leaders here yesterday expressed anger at the action by the House Appropriations Committee in Washington, which reported an Independent Offices Bill wiping out public housing expenditures.

"If the people allow this to happen it means an end to public housing, certainly an end to low-income housing," said Estelle Quin of the Manhattan Tenants Councils. She said various councils would wire their Congressmen to go before the committee and de-

mand restoration of the \$795,000,000 for public housing.

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Miss Quin said she had sought in vain to learn if any funds under Title I were affected. Title I housing, according to federal law, clears slum areas to build high-cost apartments which are out of reach of persons who live in the areas.

(An example in New York City is the projected Coliseum, which with its high cost apartment building would be built under Title I financing. The site residents facing eviction to make room for the Coliseum and the new apartment now pay an average of \$35 monthly rental for apartments of four rooms and over. The fancy new apartment structure will include apartments renting at no less than \$43 a room.)

The 35,000 units for the entire country was absurdly low," said Miss Quin, alluding to a statement by Nathan Straus, author of "One-Third of a Nation," that the country-wide need is 17 million

Jersey Labor Paper Calls For Fight on McCarthyism

PATERSON, N. J., April 19.—The Labor Digest, an influential weekly labor paper in New Jersey, states editorially that "it is time for a crusade" to defeat McCarthyism. "Perhaps one can be critical of the Congressional investigators," it states, "who have been assaulting our civil liberties and smearing our public servants indiscriminately. Perhaps it is no longer subversive to challenge their assaults."

Referring to the threat of Rep. Velde to probe the churches, the labor weekly states: "Suddenly, people who have never been a bit concerned about the Un-American Activities Com-

mittee when it was attacking public servants, school teachers, Hollywood personalities and labor leaders, discovered that their liberties were in jeopardy, and that men claiming to be protecting them were the ones sneaking around dark alleys using pipe and brass knuckles."

The labor paper notes that "his

Republican colleagues now know that Republicans who cross McCarthy make as good sacrificial goats as Democrats."

The paper continues:

"The press too is awakening to the challenge of McCarthyism. Last Sunday the New York Times took occasion to call the Velde-McCarthy type of Congressional investigators 'arrogant upstarts.' The Times is right."

"But these arrogant upstarts have been with us for the past 13 years, destroying reputations and taking away from men their means of livelihood. Velde and McCarthy have just carried a bit farther the antics which carried their predecessors to public prominence."

"In view of the attitude of the Times," continues the editorial, "it may be safe for all of us to join Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, who stated in a recent speech:

"I think every American owes it to his country to become an evangelist for the true America, the America of the real principles of freedom, liberties and the Bill of Rights. We must end the easy use of the word subversive if America's influence in the world is supposed to be on the side of freedom."

"It is time for a crusade," concludes the editorial.

ACW Charges Conspiracy By Shirt Plant

LIVINGSTON, Tenn., April 19. (FP).—An NLRB trial examiner will hear charges May 18 that the Livingston Shirt Corp., conspired to use threats and intimidation against an organizing drive by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

The shirt firm has 800 workers. The ACW charged that last summer two organizers, one of them a grandmother, were beaten up while doing union work.

Named in the ACW complaint beside the company are Jerry Smith, former Livingston mayor; the Union Bank & Trust Co.; bank executive S. J. Bilbrey; five major stores and eight leading citizens.

The complaint said meetings took place in which "each member of the conspiracy," including the mayor and bank president, were assigned specific tasks, including the issuance of coercive leaflets and "purge threats."

A FL COAST GROUPS ASSAIL FIRING OF UNION TEACHER

MARTINEZ, Cal., April 19.—The Contra Costa Central Labor Council charged last week that Stanley J. Jacobs, social science teacher, was fired from his junior college position purely because of his activities in behalf of Local 886, AFL Federation of Teachers.

Jacobs' dismissal was voted 4 to 1 by the Contra Costa County Junior College Board of Trustees despite the support shown him by appearance of nearly 100 unionists. Both the Central Labor Council and the AFL Building Trades Council urged he be retained.

After the dismissal, the AFL groups said they were considering a policy of no further "cooperation" between the AFL and the college superintendent.

A statement presented by the

labor delegates, representing both CIO and AFL, declared that Superintendent Drummond McCann was "unilaterally opposed to anyone who suggests that the professional relationship of teachers should be democratic."

McCann, the statement continued, "has brushed aside our efforts on this occasion with the assertion that personnel matters at the junior college are not the proper concern of anyone except himself and his administrative staff."

"If the grossly irresponsible action of terminating Jacobs' service is not corrected, any cooperation between the AFL and McCann is impossible."

The fired teacher, prominent in union activities, is a World War II veteran and holder of the Purple Heart.

Letter to My Broker

Dwight D. Eisenhower, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I am writing to you about my synthetic rubber plants. You will recall that the government built these plants for me during the war. I do not own all these plants myself, but certainly a part of them (see my weekly withholding tax during the war years).

Although you were designated last November to handle my property, you never got in touch with me. Imagine my surprise when I read in the papers last week that you were going to put up my plants for sale.

You say you want to restore a "free economy." Does this mean you intend to dispose of my plants practically free?

I remember when my previous broker, Harry Truman, sold my steel plant at Geneva, Utah, to U.S. Steel. It practically went for a song. This disturbed me no end since I can carry a tune myself.

You've also said you intend to hand over my atomic power processes to industry. These cost me plenty and to dispose of them this way is a complete disregard for the rights of private property.

If you continue on this course, I shall have to consider engaging another broker to handle my holdings.

ALAN MAX.

Nelson Trial Will Resume Next Week

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, April 19.—Steve Nelson and his four comrades begin the defense of their working-class party, the Communist Party, before the Smith Act jury next week. The Government rested its case last Thursday. Judge Rahe F. Marsh told the jurors he would probably call them back on Tuesday, April 20, or Wednesday, April 21, to hear the defendants' case.

In the absence of the jury, the defense will present arguments to strike out perjured and irrelevant stoolpigeon testimony at a hearing next Friday. Defense attorneys will also present motions for a directed verdict of acquittal. Government attorneys will reply several days later.

The defense faces terrific obstacles. The jurors were picked from a list of panel members who had been officially sponsored by judges, Chamber of Commerce and American Legion leaders and members of the prosecutors' office. And the jurors have been bombarded by malicious anti-Communist propaganda from inside and outside of the courtroom without any let-up.

Judge Marsh was thinking of this propaganda some days ago when he told Defense Attorneys Bertram

Edises and Ralph Powe, "You have a tough case."

The defense, however, has an ally on which the Government didn't reckon when the frameup began. That is the immense feeling among the people—especially the working people—for peace.

Peace and witchhunting don't go together.

Judge Marsh appeared to be conscious of this fact when he discussed the peace prospects with Edises and Powe the other day.

"There might be peace any day. Ought that not to help you?" the judge remarked.

U.S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle and his four assistants also seem to be aware of the effect of peace developments on their case. That was indicated by the hurried way in which they interrogated their stoolpigeons in the last couple of weeks. And it is significant that the Government rested its case last Thursday as the exchange of Korean prisoners was under way.

The Government rested its case after calling only seven witnesses. That is less than it used in any frameup Smith Act trial before. And the "evidence" was thinner than in any previous case.

Here are the witnesses, with their evil records:

MATT CVETIC, FBI spy, who was ordered by the Pittsburgh Court of Quarter Sessions to pay damages to his sister-in-law for breaking her wrist in a midnight assault.

DEWEY C. PRICE, labor spy, who scabbed in the duPont Chemical plant strike of the United Mine Workers in 1947, spied on his fellow workers for Army Intelligence and who was sentenced to three years in a moonshine liquor case and placed on probation.

JOSEPH D. MAZZEL, movie owner and former steel company plant guard, who was convicted on charges of adultery and bastardy in the Pittsburgh court.

MARY MAZZEL, his wife. JOHN LAUTNER, expelled from the Communist Party as a spy.

WILLIAM O'DELL NOWELL, former Ford Co. scab and Ford Co. witness against the United Automobile Workers, and former associate of Gerald L. K. Smith, the Klansman and Silvermaster and professional anti-Semite and Hitler-lover. Nowell spoke on the same platform with Smith six times.

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PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Editorials Start Saying 'Peace'!

IN INCREASING NUMBERS, readers in various areas are sending in clippings to show how local newspapers editorially are beginning to reflect the angry impatience of their readers who want an end to the useless Korea war. Let's hold our letters from readers for a day and devote a column to this interesting development.

Cooperstown, N. Y.

From upstate New York comes this strong expression in "The Freeman's Journal and Oneonta Press" of Cooperstown, N. Y. The editorial entitled "Hope of Peace" expresses "complete agreement" with Eisenhower's statement that he would take peace overtures at their face value, and winds up:

"When one contemplates the terrible cost of war in lives and money one cannot for an instant condone allowing any national or personal pride to do anything to hamper or delay any move that may lead to peace in any time, any land or any manner."

Montgomery, Ala.

THE ALABAMA JOURNAL of Montgomery, Ala. features an editorial entitled "Prosperity in War and Peace" which says candidly:

"It is a tragic reflection upon us that our national economy should tremble and become uncertain at the prospect of peace, and that it should prosper and boom when war is in progress. . . . For nearly a week as Russia's new rulers have shown a disposition to bring peace back in the world our security prices have been falling. With each report from Moscow or Peiping or Seoul of advances made in understanding . . . stock market prices have tumbled. The prospect of peace, even the possibility of peace, is the cause."

Without spelling out the tremendous possibilities of trade with the 800 million people of the socialist lands, the Journal does say that this state of affairs is not only immoral but unnecessary, saying:

"We can do a thousand good and pleasant things in a peaceful world with the billions upon billions of dollars we now spend for war."

Cleveland, Ohio

WRITING IN THE Cleveland Plain Dealer, columnist Louis Bromfield, no friend of the Soviet Union he, again deals with the reason why Europe, as he puts it, "drags its feet in defending itself. This," he continues bluntly, "is either because it is indifferent to defending its own freedom or because—what is more likely—it does not, with good reason, believe all the ballyhoo about the menace and power of Russia. . . . Bromfield also takes a crack at "certain hysterical columnists who make the Russian accusation of 'war-mongering' very nearly valid."

What is the reason then for the big fake of "Soviet aggression"? Bromfield gives his answer in a warning that "the important thing is that we, as people, in home towns everywhere, do not permit the military brass hats, the columnist warmongers and some of the bureaucrats to saddle us with the blight of perpetual military service."

Springfield, Mass.

THEN THERE IS the Springfield (Mass.) Union in an editorial gently chiding Lincoln White, assistant press officer of the State Department, for being "deeply grieved that the Russians seem to be claiming credit for starting the latest, but probably not the last, peace drive. He rejects the thought that either Russia or the Chinese Reds have taken the initiative."

"In some quarters," continues the New England paper, "this may be extremely important for some reason we can't fathom, like the ancient philosophers who argued for months as to how many angels could dance on the head of a pin. It's a good sign, anyway, when we start fighting over who started the move to end the fighting."

And Boston . . .

FROM THE Boston Herald, a reader mails us a syndicated cartoon entitled "All in a Lifetime," showing a mother telling a doctor: "He was always such a good student, doctor, and now he's suddenly unconcerned about his marks—doesn't care if he passes or not. It baffles me—that's why I turned to psychology—what ails him?"

Replies the doctor: "There is no psychosis involved in his problem—it's very simple—he has an aversion to Korea and is in no hurry to graduate."

As a reader C. O'H. puts it in a note with the clipping, ". . . the feeling breaks through in the strangest places."

USSR and Argentina Reach Agreement on Trade

Following its policy of peaceful trade with all states, the Soviet Union yesterday signed a draft treaty with Argentina providing for a great increase in trade between the countries. The Soviet Union yesterday signed a draft coal, oil, rails, wheels, and mining,

electrical and agricultural machinery. Argentina will ship linseed oil, wool, leathers and cheeses and meats.

Thus, the industrialized Socialist country is helping the Latin American country to speed its modernization.

The announcement of the treaty was hailed by the Argentine ambassador Leopold Bravo as having great significance.

It was expected that the treaty would have wide repercussions throughout Latin America, whose

countries have had the greatest difficulty finding outlets for their goods in high-tariff USA.

Bravo held a press conference at the Argentine Embassy in Moscow with two members of the trade delegation present, Carlos

Avilla and Casimiro Urdanava.

"I wish to express my gratitude for the many acts of kindness and courtesies on the part of the Soviet authorities," Avilla said. He added the draft agreement provided for deferred payment of some items.

2 Kenya Villages Wiped Out by British

United May Day Committee Hits Attempt to Ban March

An appeal to working men and women to defend the people's right to demonstrate on May Day was issued at the weekend by the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day. The statement said:

"On Friday, March 27, representatives of the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day held a conference with Deputy Chief Inspector William J. McQuade at the 18th Police Precinct on West 54th Street, relative to the granting of the application of the Committee for a permit for the traditional annual May Day parade in the city of New York. Also present at this conference were representatives of businessmen's associations and August Claessens, chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, who joined in their demand that the permit should not be granted.

"The representatives of the United May Day Committee pointed out that May Day parades have been held in New York City since 1890; that is an American Labor

holiday which belongs to the working people of the city; that the United People Labor and People's Committee for May Day has for many years carried forward the May Day tradition by organizing the May Day parades.

PERMIT GRANTED

"In the course of the discussion at this conference with Deputy Chief Inspector McQuade, it was made clear that the Police Department had no right under the law to refuse the permit. The parade permit was granted by Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan on Monday, April 13.

"On Wednesday, April 15, papers were served on the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to stop the May Day parade. The papers are returnable to 10 a.m. next Tuesday, April 21, before State Supreme Court, New York County, Foley Square. They have been issued in behalf of real estate interests, Chambers of Com-

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British bulldozers flattened and British torches set fire to all the homes of two villages of Kenya after 7,000 Africans were evicted over the weekend, according to a Reuters dispatch from Nairobi. The Reuters dispatch, dated April 17, described how hundreds of

troops and police carried through a 48-hour eviction project in which 700 of the 7,000 Africans evicted were arrested. The pretext for the arrests and wanton destruction of homes was the search for so-called "Mau Mau terrorists," the British term applied to Kenya Africans fighting for the return of their lands, the right to vote and the right to educate their children.

Early yesterday it was reported by United Press that six Africans were killed by British "security forces" in clashes which took place in the Nyeri, Gilgil and Fort Hall districts.

In recent weeks, the British have moved troops estimated at two divisions, including air and naval craft into action against the Kenya freedom movement.

In addition, the 30,000 white settlers who divide the land with 5,500,000 Africans, have been authorized to bear arms and to arrest—or shoot—any African said to be suspected of acts against white supremacy rule.

CAMBODIA KING DEBUNKS DULLES ON VIET-MINH

The king of Cambodia, one of the three states in Indo-China, told the American people yesterday that "there has been growing support among the thinking masses of people of Cambodia to the theory that the Communist-led Vietminh is fighting for the independence of the country."

Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodia king said this in a press interview in New York City. He urged that France give Cambodia independence "within the next few months." Failing that, he said there is "a danger" that they would rebel and "become part of the Communist-led Vietminh movement."

He said the people of Cambodia "do not want to die for the French and help keep them there."

This sensational statement of the true feelings of the Indo-Chinese people flatly refuted the recent claims of Dulles and Eisenhower that America must rush guns and money to "save" these peoples from "the Communist aggressor." On the contrary, the Cambodia ruler's statement shows that Washington's plans are aimed at stifling this mass people's movement for national freedom.

Meanwhile, the Peiping Radio reported that liberation forces led by Ho Chi Minh had inflicted 80,000 casualties on the French invading armies which are supported by Washington "aid" to the tune of \$600,000,000 a year. Yesterday, French forces had to retreat from key positions in Laos, a province of Viet-Nam.

Expect More Nations To Indict Chiang at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 19.—More charges of aggressive activities by the Chiang Kai-shek clique are expected tomorrow when debate resumes in the Political and Security Committee on the Burmese resolution.

The Burmese resolution has already received backing from India, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. It calls on the Assembly to ask the Security Council to condemn the Chiang clique for aggression and to take "all necessary steps to ensure immediate cessation of acts of aggression by the Koumintang Government of Formosa against the Union of Burma."

Coming as a blow to the U.S. backers of Chiang, it set members of the U.S.-controlled voting majority to conspiring how best to sidetrack it. The U.S. delegation and its satellites were said to be working on a substitute resolution that would merely express the pious hope that the two parties to the dispute would agree.

Other UN developments:

• Czechoslovakia's Jiri Nosek told the Economic and Social Council that Czechoslovakia's industrial production has regularly increased at an average of 15 to 16 percent; that food consumption in the entire country had increased in 1952, necessitating greater imports than ever; that economic progress was due to the disinterested aid and cooperation of the Soviet Union; and that while favoring better trade relations with capitalist countries, this could be realized only when normal conditions are reestablished and the Western countries abandon discrimination and blockades.

Sweden's Richard Sterner expressed fear the present stagnation deteriorate further, and pointed out that the U.S. tariffs were particularly harmful.

• The General Assembly unanimously approved the Brazilian motion of Western economies would

resolution on Korea, which expresses the hope that the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners would be speedily completed and that further negotiations at Panmunjom would result in an early armistice.

• Elfan Rees, Adviser for Refugee Affairs to the World Council of Churches, said in Geneva after a survey mission in Korea that almost half the total population of South Korea is destitute; that there are 125,000 orphans and abandoned children; 70,000 deaf, mute or disabled persons; a large but unknown number of amputees; some 15,000 vagrant adolescents; and nearly 300,000 widows with children and no support.

• The U.S. in its annual report to the UN on Trusteeship Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (population 57,037), claimed advances in the economic and political development of the islands.

In presenting the Burmese resolution to the First Committee, Justice U Myint Thein asserted that Burma recognizes only the government of People's China.

"Our complaint is directed against the set of people who today occupy Formosa," he said.

He then read documents to support contentions that:

• The so-called Koumintang "guerrillas" operating in Burma are directed from Taipei, Formosa.

• The number of these forces has grown from 1,500 in 1950 to 12,000.

• At first they used light arms, but now they are using American weapons of a heavier type, including anti-aircraft guns. (A United Press report from Rangoon April 19)

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK

4,000 Hail Progress Of Jews in Poland

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Some 4,000 persons filled every seat in Manhattan Center and several hundred were turned away yesterday at a rally commemorating the Warsaw Ghetto uprising beginning April 19, 1943, during the Nazi occupation of Poland.

Ambassador Josef Winiewicz of Poland was cheered and applauded again and again as he drove home the Polish nation's achievements in eliminating anti-Semitism and to live in peaceful relations with other countries.

Reciting the facts and figures on the cultural, industrial, and other contributions of Jews in Poland, the ambassador departed from his prepared speech to say that these things were so obvious

that he at first thought not to take the time to mention them, but, he said, "these are our deeds and we invite the others to show the same sort of deeds."

Apparently he referred to forces which had invented the stories of anti-Semitism in Poland. Of these he said later, "It cannot, however, remain unnoticed that the same people who are inventing anti-Semitism where it does not exist, because it is not tolerated, pass over in silence the danger of anti-Semitism where it is growing. Thus, they pass over in silence the situation in Western Germany where former Hitler generals and other Nazis are returning to power."

The ambassador brought ap-

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Queens Parley Maps Unity Drive To Revise McCarran-Walter Act

Meeting in a Queens-wide Conference to Revise the McCarran-Walter Act, over 300 delegates and observers from 16 sponsoring organizations and many others passed resolutions endorsing the recommendations of ex-President Truman's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization for rewriting the Act.

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish speakers stressed the racist aspects of the immigration law.

Rabbi Louis Gross, editor and publisher of the Jewish Examiner, charged that the Act "is racist and anti-Semitic in spirit and intent." He recalled the attack upon the Jewish people in Congress by one of its sponsors, Rep. Francis Walter (R-Pa.), and the fact that Walter's attack was applauded by the House.

"This act," said Rabbi Gross, "was inspired by Hitler's Nuremberg Laws. The proof is the ef-

fect to our shores to the pianist Walter Gieseking, who was barred in 1949 for his alleged pro-Nazi sentiments. The law must be changed if America is not to become a haven of Hitlerites and a center of racism."

Former State Senator Robert Blaikie, leading Catholic layman and insurgent Democratic Party leader, stressed the full support of the Catholic people for the revision of the Act, quoting from statements by leading Catholic prelates and laymen.

Shad Polier, national leader of the American Jewish Congress, speaking in place of the principal speaker, Rudolph Halley, who is ill, declared: "The McCarran Act corrupts both our foreign policy and our domestic policy."

Americo D'Agostino, national immigration authority and author, member of the American Bar Association Committee on Immigra-

tion, delivered an expose of the lesser-known aspects of the Act, as well as its racist national origins quota system. Detailing the innocent acts—such as joining a circulating library which might be listed as "subversive"—for which a foreignborn person can now be denaturalized or deported, he voiced the appeal of 14,000,000 Americans: "Don't give me temporary citizenship! Don't let me be subject to denaturalization or deportation for doing things that natural-born citizens may do without penalty. Don't make me live in fear!"

Recounting his experiences as president of the New Jersey Council on Immigration Legislation, D'Agostino proposed that the Queens Conference call for forming a similar New York group and that the movement be spread to all states.

Dr. Alphonso Henningburg, Ne-

(Continued on Page 6)

World of Labor

by George Morris



Eisenhower's Speech And the Trade Unions

WALTER REUTHER and George Meany, respectively heads of the CIO and AFL, lost no time in jumping on the Eisenhower bandwagon with statements of full support of the speech he delivered before the Society of American Newspaper Editors. Reuther wired, "Congratulations on your clear and courageous statement." Meany wired, "The AFL is in thorough accord with the program outlined by the President."

The enthusiastic response of these labor leaders for the speech comes after a period in which some important sections of the labor movement, notably Reuther's United Automobile Workers, expressed an uneasy feeling over Eisenhower's foreign policy as voiced in his inaugural address, when he outlined a spread-the-war line, with Chiang Kai-shek of Formosa to be used for that purpose.

While the AFL's feeling was indicated more its silence, such pro-AFL organs as "Labor" openly denounced the new Eisenhower line and the UAW's recent convention spoke out against it.

It is quite evident that these labor leaders are only too willing to forget what Eisenhower said some weeks earlier, or what they felt of Eisenhower's position, if he only gives them some fresh oratory that would sound good to the members in the locals. They found it increasingly difficult to sell the foreign policy of the Eisenhower government to their members. They apparently believe that the lavish amount of peace talk in which Eisenhower's position, embedded by the President in his speech, will make it more palatable to the workers.

ONE PART OF the speech will certainly be welcomed by workers everywhere. It says:

"The first great step along this way must be the conclusion of an honorable armistice in Korea. This means the immediate cessation of hostilities and the

prompt initiation of political discussions leading to the holding of free elections in a united Korea."

It should not be forgotten, however, that it wasn't Eisenhower who initiated the move for a cease-fire, but the Chinese and North Korean governments. And it wasn't our President who first suggested that a peaceful settlement of all issues can be negotiated, but Premier Malenkov of the Soviet Union.

The UAW's resolution, for example, quoting that proposal of Malenkov, urged the President to accept it. The President now says, "None of those issues, great or small, is insoluble—given only the will to respect the rights of all nations." That too, will be welcomed.

But what about the rest of the speech—the conditions the President sets for peace? He even denies the sovereignty of socialist world nations with 100,000,000 people, demanding what he calls "free elections" for them ostensibly to make a new decision on what kind of a government they want. He insists on a surrender of the liberation movements in Indo-China and Malaya. He wants a Germany patterned after the Western formula, forgetting completely the Potsdam Agreement that laid down the basis for that country's reunification.

And it need hardly be added he wants a solution in Korea that would give the country to Syngman Rhee. As I read the bill of particulars that Eisenhower is planning to dump into peace negotiations, I thought of the resolution adopted at the UAW's convention. It said:

"Through long experience organized labor has demonstrated that negotiations at the bargaining table can become a satisfactory alternative for a contest of economic power when both sides prefer peace to war. Negotiation is not appeasement, neither in collective bargaining nor in international relations. Signing a good contract rather than calling a strike is not to sell out,

but to advance, the cause of the workers."

BUT WHAT IS Eisenhower doing? He is negotiating somewhat the way U. S. corporations "negotiated" immediately after the Wagner Act was passed (and many still follow that pattern), when they just conformed to the legal requirement of sitting down at the table with union leaders. But they either demanded the impossible from the workers, or refused to give an inch, because they didn't want unions under any circumstances and did everything they could to make the negotiations meaningless. They deliberately provoked strikes and depended on hired strikebreaking agencies, their control of the press and vigilante methods to smash the unions. They even challenged the unions' claim to represent the workers.

Wasn't that the sort of "negotiations" the UAW and most unions were up against before employers recognized that they cannot avoid collective bargaining?

WE SAW the reaction to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and Chou En-lai. Most of those back of Eisenhower displayed consternation because they feared their lush war profits would be affected.

Now they cheer Mr. Eisenhower's speech because they see the U. S. as saying: OK, you want peace, then we'll set a price on it you'll never be willing to pay. Just like General Motors, Chrysler and Ford put it back in the early days. They said: OK you want to negotiate, then you'll do it on our conditions. As Rhode Island Senator Green suggests, the terms set in advance are such as to preclude any negotiations.

This is not a peace line. Every man and woman on Main St. knows that the camp led by the USSR will not even listen to proposals that in any way infringe upon the sovereignty of the New Democracies. They have made their choice, and their new governments, well on the way to socialism, have been in existence for eight years. Eisenhower's line is placing a hundred roadblocks in the way of peace.

Labor leaders like Reuther and Meany, who know the technique of negotiations for a labor contract, should be the first to see that the substance of President Eisenhower's speech is much like the position of an employer who, really doesn't want to get down to real negotiations.

Hands Off Guatemala, Says CP Statement

The National Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement Thursday signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, warned the American people that a conspiracy hatched in Washington threatens the independent existence of the small Latin American nation of Guatemala. The statement follows:

"AN ARMED ATTACK on Guatemala is brewing. It is being organized by the same Wall Street interests and the same Wall Street government that in an earlier period organized the military invasions of Mexico and Nicaragua, smashed the independence struggles in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, occupied Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo, and are today leading the barbarous aggression against Korea. The conspiracy against Guatemala aims to overthrow the legally elected, democratic government of that country and install a fascist puppet regime that will take orders from the State Department and the United Fruit Co.

"This is the meaning of the recent threats and provocations against our Central American neighbor. Spruille Braden, big business tycoon and former Assistant Secretary of State for the American Republics, brazenly tipped the Wall Street hand when in a speech on March 12 he described Guatemala as 'a beachhead for international communism' and stated that the suppression of so-called Communism 'even by force . . . by one or more of the other republics would not constitute an intervention in the internal affairs' of an American country.

"The fact that this statement by a former high official of the Truman Administration was not repudiated by the Eisenhower Administration is a tacit endorsement of what is, after all, cut out of the same cloth as the Eisenhower - Dulles 'liberation' policy.

"Subsequent speeches by Secretary of State Dulles and President Eisenhower before the Washington-dominated Organization of American States, in which they warned about 'engaging in experiments alien to our very souls' (Eisenhower) and about 'communism' which 'can attack both from without and within—by open aggression or subversion' (Dulles), show which way the wind is blowing.

"WHO THE REAL subversives are was made clear less

than a week after Dulles spoke when the Guatemalan government found it necessary to crush a reactionary uprising. This was undoubtedly instigated and financed as were innumerable similar attempted coups in the last eight years, by the United Fruit Co. and the U. S. Embassy.

"But this is not all. According to Business Week of March 21, 'there are dictators nearby spoiling for a chance to uproot the present Guatemalan government.' The identity of these dictators is known: Osorio of El Salvador and the fascist murderer Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. These gangsters and assassins are not operating on their own, but are being armed and financed by Washington.

"In its recent communication to the United Nations denouncing the conspiracy against it, the Guatemalan Government gave the lie to the fake charges of 'communism' and put the finger on the real aggressors and subverters. According to this document, three United States trusts, the United Fruit Co., the International Railways of Central America (controlled by United Fruit), and the Morgan-dominated Electric Bond & Share Co., which have for years plundered the country, are seeking to strangle Guatemala economically, with United Fruit actively urging Washington intervention. Concerning the USSR this document states flatly:

"The Soviet Union does not intervene directly or indirectly in the internal life of Guatemala' . . .

"BEHIND THE SMOKE-SCREEN of anti-Communism the Washington-inspired crusade is directed against Guatemala's program of agrarian reform that is giving land to hundreds of thousands of half-starved peasants; against the hard-won liberties of the people; against the country's powerful united labor movement; and against a government that refuses to knuckle under to the State Department and defends national independence. The New York Times, which has been inciting the overthrow of the Guatemalan government, admitted in its Feb. 23 issues that 'if there had not been a single Communist in Guatemala, the revolutionaries who overthrew the dictator Jorge Ubico still would have insisted on the present program, including a new labor code, social security and agrarian reform, that is generally condemned as Communist-inspired.'

"The threat to Guatemala is a threat to the peace and liberties of the people of the United States and of the other western hemisphere countries. Low wages in Guatemala and in other Latin American countries are used as bait to attract runaway shops operated by the same trusts that want to hammer down the wages of United States workers. The killing of Guatemala's independence and democracy would strengthen the power of the same hell-bent-for-war monopolies that speed up the workers of our own country and are doing everything they can to prevent peace from 'breaking out' in Korea and to hurl mankind into a new atomic slaughter.

"Let the American people speak up to prevent a new Korea at our doorstep. Demand that the Eisenhower administration halt its cold war against Guatemala and the conspiracy to turn it into a hot war. Insist that Washington stop bullying the Latin American countries and cease intervening in their internal affairs. Demand freedom for long suffering Puerto Rico. 'Hands off Guatemala!'

INSIDE PROJECT 'X'

By a Special Correspondent

FOUR DAYS after Japan's surrender in 1945, a team of agents of the Office of Strategic Services, America's wartime espionage-sabotage organization, flew into Korea on a U. S. Army plane. Among the twelve Americans and five Koreans was a General Lee Bum Suk whom the OSS had recruited a year before in China where he was an associate of Tai Li, the head of Chiang Kai-shek's Gestapo.

Three years later, in August, 1948, OSS operative Lee Bum

Suk became the first prime minister of the U. S.-sponsored South Korean republic.

Lee's qualifications for the premiership of the South Korean rump state were revealed in the book, Japan Diary, by the well-known foreign correspondent Mark Gayn, published in this country in 1948.

The purpose for which the OSS brought Lee Bum Suk back to Korea can be gathered from his activities. First thing he did on returning was to organize a "Boy Scout" movement, the Korean National Youth, Inc., in reality a strong-arm gang of men, 18 to 35 years old. The American Military Government chartered the KNY on Oct. 9, 1948.

When Mark Gayn went to interview Lee in Seoul on Nov. 7, 1948, he found the general in a large two-story building assigned to the KNY by the Military Government. U. S. Army trucks and jeeps were in the yard, and American soldiers upstairs, typing. Lee told Gayn that the KNY had received 5,000,000

yen (one third of a million dollars) from the American authorities for the first six months of its work. Lee explained what that work was:

"Korea today," he said, "is like Germany in 1919. There are ideological clashes, national discord, economic distress. National salvation lies in a united youth. It's our purpose to open schools for leaders. We shall teach them obedience to orders, ability to be practical, good morals—much like General Chiang Kai-shek's New Life Movement. . . .

"We expect to open our School for Leaders this month, and graduate 200 youths every thirty days. The trainees will then go into the country and set up branches of Korean National Youth, Inc. The applicants will have to be highly recommended by well-known patriots of good quality. To fulfill their duty, they'll also have to be absolutely healthy. Our purpose is to unify and purify the young men so that they can become leaders."

THESE SENTIMENTS re-

minded Gayn of Hitler's Leadership Schools, which impression was confirmed when Lee described the proposed curriculum. It would consist, he said, of history, ethics (taught by himself), and politics. "Also methods of combatting strikes and history of the Hitler Jugend."

To make sure the job was well done, the American Military Government gave Lee an adviser, Lt. Col. Ernest E. Voss of the Internal Security Department, a former National Councilman of the Boy Scouts of America. Scoutmaster Voss, it is reported, had previously fathered the Boy Scout movement in the Philippines. "You don't have to talk to me," he told Gayn. "My ideals and thoughts are the same as General Lee's. He's a great man."

Another American correspondent, Carl Mydans, reported in Time magazine of June 30, 1947 on his visit to the cutthroat college established by the KNY at Suwon. "Sprechen Sie Deutsch?" he was asked by the school's

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MARCH ON MAY DAY

For more than 60 years the workers of New York City have marched May 1 in defense of their gains and in support of their political and economic aims. May Day parades have taken place under administrations friendly to labor and under many that were anti-labor.

The May Day parades have become a proud tradition in New York. When application for a May Day parade permit was made to the Police Department this year it was granted despite objections from certain employer groups. Shamefully joining in these obstructions was the chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, August Claessens.

Nevertheless, Police Commissioner Monaghan complied with the law and granted the permit.

But this did not stop the landlords, bankers and employers represented by such groups as the Jankar Realty Corp. and the West Side Association of Commerce Inc. Nor did it stop their helpmate August Claessens. The landlords, bankers, employers and Claessens have joined to obtain a show cause order for an injunction against the parade.

The papers are returnable tomorrow, 10 a.m., at the State Supreme Court in Foley Square.

This attempt to halt the traditional May Day parade for peace, democracy and economic security will shock every democratic-minded New Yorker. They can foil this attack on May Day letting everyone know that thousands upon thousands will mark on May 1, 1953, as they have done in past years.

NEGOTIATIONS START

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is going against them. The sentiment of the American people and the world is against them. The peace policy of the socialist states is against them.

NATURALLY, THERE IS a good deal of skepticism about Eisenhower's proposal to spend billions to raise living standards. India public opinion, for example, openly questions why Washington has to wait for Malenkov to give it the signal to stop spending billions for arms and using these billions to build schools, homes, etc., etc.

As for Indo-China, the Cambodia king here in New York gave a different picture of Viet-Nam than that given by Dulles and Eisenhower. The Cambodian king said that the people of Indo-China do not view the Ho Chi Minh forces as "aggressors" but as armies of national liberation. (New York Times, April 19).

WE AGREE with a good deal of the West European questioning which asks why Eisenhower has to wait on the Soviet Union before he can divert the present wasteful expenditures for guns into peacetime uses to improve America's living standards.

It is notable that the Malenkov government is not waiting on what Eisenhower will do; it is lowering prices steadily, increasing the budget for peacetime construction, despite all that Dulles is saying and doing about stepping up European armament, despite Dulles' feverish plan to restore the Hitler general staff, etc.

Is the GOP leadership preparing an alibi for its failure to bring economic security and social gains for the U. S. A.? Is it blaming the Soviet Union for its failure to keep its election promises on lowering taxes?

WELL, THE PRACTICAL conclusion of all this must be obvious. It is this—America needs and wants negotiations for peace. This is not the time for any government to claim that it has the sole group of "conditions" without which there can be no peace.

It is negotiations, not conditions, which the world needs. It is negotiations, not battlefields, which the world demands. This paper rejects the sneers of such writers as James Reston of the New York Times who tell us that the top "experts" mock the hopes of the world for peace as "dreams." This paper heartily supports the kind of stand taken recently by the CIO auto union convention for American-Soviet negotiations, for an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting.

Peace is not a dream. It is a realizable goal. The world wants to spend the huge billions—now going for death—for health, homes, schools, and a better future. It is up to the American people to make the dream come true by insisting that there be a cease-fire in Korea; that Washington negotiate without any conditions laid down in advance.

Cease-fire, Korea truce, and negotiations!

That is what every American should be asking the White House, every Congressman and Senator to stand for.



Dr. Endicott, After USSR Visit, Finds Living Standards Rising

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

DR. JAMES ENDICOTT, leader of the Canadian peace movement, who came here to receive a Stalin peace prize, has been vividly impressed by the effects of Stalin's death on the Soviet people. "They seem to have drawn together as a family does when it has suffered a loss," he told this reporter.

"Following Stalin's death the Soviet people have reviewed their past accomplishments and made plans for the future," Dr. Endicott said. "There is not the slightest sign of change of policy except renewed zeal for socialist construction."

Dr. Endicott had been here on a visit for a month a little more than a year ago. I asked him if he saw any changes since his last visit. "I have noticed a steady increase of all things connected with the civilian standard of living," he replied. "There seem to be more trucks and passenger cars on the streets. There is more labor-saving machinery in evidence. There's more mileage on metro and new metro stations."

He thought many people in the west would be surprised to learn that the Moscow subway carries at least two million passengers a day.

During the past three years Dr. Endicott has traveled extensively in both western and eastern Europe as well as in Asia. On a three-month trip through China a year ago he made a detailed study of the germ warfare charges.

He told me that the recent statements of Col. Schwable and Major Bley, U. S. marine officers captured in Korea, has had a most powerful influence on those people who've been skeptical about the charges before and have had the opportunity to read the full text of the statements.

"I believe," Dr. Endicott said with great emphasis, "that if every preacher and professor in the west could be persuaded just to read the text of Schwable's and Bley's statements, it would completely convince them."

Dr. Endicott recalled a challenge recently made by Yves Farges, his leader of the World

Peace Council, that all the officers mentioned by Schwable and Bley as being involved in the use of bacteriological warfare should be brought before the United Nations and asked to swear on a Bible about the charges.

DR. ENDICOTT has toured the length and breadth of his native country many times in behalf of the peace campaign. On his most recent Canadian tour, made before he came here, he found "an increasing desire to end the Korean war." He feels that the present is a most decisive moment and one which if properly seized upon by the peace movement can bring a cease-fire and possibly even more far-reaching achievements for peace in the near future.

"All across Canada," Dr. Endicott said, "I found outright opposition to extension of the war to China. Several Canadian members of parliament have said they would positively inform the U. S. that she would receive no assistance from Canada for a war against China."

The Canadian peace leader conducts an active correspondence with people in all walks

of life in the United States, including ministers, educators and even big businessmen. He is convinced that the Eisenhower Administration faces a real problem in view of its promises to end the Korean war and the widespread sentiments of the American people for just that aim.

On his last Canadian tour Dr. Endicott spoke at well-attended and enthusiastic meetings at big universities in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. A scheduled meeting at Alberta University was banned. "But the things I wanted to say," Dr. Endicott chuckled, "received far more publicity as a result of the suppression than they would have otherwise received." He explained that a petition had been circulated, and students voted 600 to 200 against the ban and for his appearance. Many professors and other faculty members also protested the ban.

From Moscow, Dr. Endicott will go on to Stalingrad and Tbilisi. Then he will leave the Soviet Union for Budapest, where he expects to attend a meeting of the World Peace Council Bureau.

INSIDE PROJECT 'X'

(Continued from Page 4)
director. "I studied in Germany, 1930 to 1934. We base our instruction on the German youth movement."

"You Americans are paying for it," the professor told Mydans, adding that in addition to the 5,000,000 yen given the KNY by the American Military Government, it had received "equipment and supplies worth much more—automobiles, gasoline, shoes and coats."

NEWS that the investment was paying off came a few days later when gangs of the KNY and other hooligans began an anti-Communist campaign. The first prominent victim, however, was not a Communist, but Lyuh Woonhyung, former head of the Korean People's Republic which was organized before American forces arrived. He was assassinated on July 19, 1947, on a Seoul street in broad daylight and in sight of a police box. He had been mentioned as a pos-

sible candidate to head the proposed provisional Korean government.

In August 1948, the South Korean Assembly voted 110 to 84 to make the president of the KNY prime minister and defense secretary. It took some guts to vote against Lee, for the membership of the KNY had risen by that time to 1,154,821, according to an article in School and Society, July 30, 1949, by Richard Wilson, a Military Government official. Eleven thousand uniformed KNY toughs marched in the streets of Seoul to celebrate their leader's victory.

The organization of the KNY was "one of the outstanding accomplishments of the American occupation," U. S. Commanding General John R. Hodge boasted in his farewell message to Lee. It was certainly quite a gimmick to put an OSS agent into the prime minister's seat.

(To Be Continued)

Budget's Menace to City's Youth Detailed at Hearings

Many young persons now attending high schools and colleges in New York City will be forced to drop out, and still other students face the prospect of going without lunch, if the Transit Authority plan in the Mayor's budget is adopted.

This was claimed in a statement presented to the Board of Estimate at last Wednesday's budget hearings by William Vila of the New York State Council of the Labor Youth League.

"A fare increase would mean a wage-cut for young workers, the lowest paid group of workers, many bringing home as little as \$25 to \$30 a week, according to the LYL statement.

The LYL ripped into the Mayor's proposed budget as ignoring the needs of the city's youth. More youth centers are needed, especially in working class and slum districts, and the most acute need in Negro and Puerto Rican communities, according to Vila's statement.

Supporting wage increases promised city employees, and the 40-hour week, the youth group proposed rejection of the Transit Authority plan, and increases in taxes on large real estate, now under-assessed, and a tax on every stock transfer in the Stock Exchange.

Vila departed from the prepared statement to take exception to a slanderous attack in the morning session against the Puerto Rican people.

"I want to protest the statement that Puerto Ricans are creating greater problems for New York," he said. "According to this slanderous line the reason why New York City is faced with its present financial crisis is . . . due to the influx of Puerto Ricans to New York, which allegedly causes a dropping of real-estate values."

Pointing out the hypocrisy of the argument, first used against the Negro people and now against the Puerto Ricans, he told how real estate men are coining exorbitant profits from the Puerto Ricans.

In his neighborhood, said the youth leader, on Madison Ave. between 112th and 113th Sts., is a building which was condemned, opened after 1947 and thus is free from rent control. With a little renovation the apartments in it rent for \$25 a week, or \$100 a month—and on the outside of the building is a sign in full view that apartments are available for a

"\$200 security"—or bonus.

"We Puerto Ricans have as much right as any other Americans to come to New York," the youth leader, Vila, said, adding eloquently: "We have long ago proven our worth, by our sweat in the shops and our blood on the battlefields—whether or not we agreed with the work we had to do, or the war we had to fight."

The attack on the Puerto Rican people made earlier "is undemocratic and has no place in our city," he said, and was "calculated to cover up the huge amount of profits made off the citizens of New York by the landlords." It was, he said, a slander "aimed at placing the burden of the financial crisis on the backs of its Puerto Rican citizens, a burden which Puerto Ricans refuse to bear."

Queens

(Continued from Page 3)

gro sociologist and educator, was chairman of the conference. He took issue with those who try to forget their immigrant forbears, declaring that it should be a matter of pride.

Young Bernard Saltzman whose father faces deportation, took the microphone during floor discussion to tell, in simple but stirring words, what the McCarran Law means to the native-born. A World War II vet, whose twin brother was killed in the Battle of the Bulge, he told how his father, a member of the painters' union, is about to be deported because in the 1930's he joined the Communist Party for several months during its fight against gangsterism in the union.

The audience was visibly moved, rising above political prejudice in a way that would have disturbed the McCarrans and the McCarthys.

Other actions proposed during floor discussion included the taking of the campaign into the local communities of Queens to bring pressure on Congressmen, by work in local committees similar to the Queens Committee to Revise the McCarran-Walter Act which held the conference.

Sponsors of the Committee include: American Jewish Congress, Hadassah; Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, Jewish War Veterans, National Council of Jewish Women, Queens; Jamaica NAACP, Local 525 AFL Biscuit & Cracker Union, Committee for Negro and Minority Representation, Corona Civic Association, Kew Gardens Hills Jewish Center, North Shore Committee for Human Rights, North Shore Welfare Council, Unitarian Fellowship, Whitman Chapter and Young Israel, Forest Hills.

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May Day

(Continued from Page 3)

merce, bank and big business joined in by August Claessens, chairman of the Social-Democratic Federation.

The United Labor and Peoples' Committee for May Day representing tens of thousands of working men and women in our city, is profoundly shocked over this undemocratic attempt to prevent the traditional May Day parade, in which the people of our city seek peaceably to demonstrate for their demands. The working people in New York have been parading the traditional May Day parade, in which the people of our city seek peaceably to demonstrate for their demands. The working people in New York have been parading the traditional May Day parade, in which the people of our city seek peaceably to demonstrate for their demands.

The United Labor and Peoples' Committee for May Day will not be stopped in its May Day preparations by this anti-labor attack on the May Day parade. We are intensifying our activities and expect one of the largest May Day parades ever held in our city.

"We are within the laws of the City of New York and no one has a legal right to stop a permit. We believe that such an anti-labor, anti-peoples reprehensible attempt to stop New York working men and women from parading on May 1 will not succeed. We are confident that the great democratic tradition of New York's May Day parades will not be violated."

August Claessens, chairman of the Social-Democratic Federation, joining in with the most reactionary banks and big business will not stop the traditional May Day parade which was celebrated by the workers in this country since 1886. Anti-labor, reactionary forces made attempts a number of times to stop May Day parades but they have failed, and so they will fail this time.

"We appeal to working men and women, regardless of any other political difference, to unite with us to reject this anti-labor attack, to safeguard the great democratic tradition of our country and our city, to defend the people's right to demonstrate and parade on May Day. JOIN THE MAY DAY PARADE!"

United Nations

(Continued from Page 3)

It said the Burmese war office charged the Kuomintang forces were using American-built Dakota and Curtis Commando planes, and American recoil-less 754-millimeter and 57-millimeter guns.)

The Kuomintang forces feared to fight the Chinese Liberation Army and were now engaged in trying to overthrow the government of Burma.

All this was being done "obviously, not without leadership, inspiration, direction and equipment from some outside power."

"The picture today," said Justice Thein, "is that these self-styled anti-Communist crusaders are using their increased strength not, as one would expect if their declarations are to be believed, to fight or embarrass the Peoples Republic of China. No, sir, they do not want to fight the troops of the People's Republic and I doubt if they ever really intend to. They prefer to turn their energies towards undermining the authority of the Government of the Union

of Burma in the hope perhaps that they will eventually succeed in replacing it with a government which will prove more amenable to their desires and wishes."

POWs

(Continued from Page 1)

ers were killed, 45 wounded. In another prisoner of war camp near Pusan, Chinese POWs were reported to have protested UN efforts to dress them up in new uniforms and give them a few good meals so as to offset charges that they have been inhumanely treated.

Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, chief UN negotiator, warned Gen. Nam Il, chief Korean negotiator, that unless a settlement in the truce talks is reached within a "reasonable time," he, Gen. Harrison, will recess the talks again.

Last Oct. 8, Harrison unilaterally broke off the truce talks and it was only the initiative of Premier Chou En-lai and General Kim Il Sung which led to the present agreement to resume negotiations.

Harrison set three conditions for resuming the truce talks: (1) the suggestion of Switzerland as the neutral country of which POWs allegedly unwilling to return to their homeland would go; (2) a 60-day limit for efforts to convince POWs to return to their homelands; (3) Switzerland should take charge of those unwilling to go.

In a cablegram to the United Nations on April 14 containing the Korean-Chinese truce proposals, Premier Chou En-lai emphasized that the Koreans and Chinese "do not acknowledge that there are prisoners of war who are allegedly unwilling to be repatriated."

"Therefore," the cable added, "the question of the so-called 'forced repatriation' or 'repatriation by force' does not exist at all."

"Our side maintains that those captured personnel of our side who are filled with apprehensions and are afraid to return home as a result of having been subjected to intimidation and oppression, should be handed over to a neutral state, and through explanations given by our side, gradually freed from apprehensions, thereby attaining a just solution to the question of repatriation."

In Washington the hint that the Eisenhower Administration intended to set impossible conditions for conclusion of an armistice came from several Republican leaders.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) proposed the question of uniting Korea be tied into the armistice talks.

When Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was questioned at a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Dulles said, according to acting committee chairman H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) that he "would do his best to find ways and means of having a unified, free Korea as a condition" of an armistice.

Shopper's Guide

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CIO-Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

gency meetings throughout the state, to lead up to the CIO convention in September.

Michael J. Quill, president of the City CIO Council and of the Transport Workers Union, lambasted Dewey and Impellitteri declaring, "The Mayor of this city has failed the people. Mayor Impellitteri did not fight. He took the easy way out. He did not give the leadership and he deserves no sympathy from this conference."

By MICHAEL SINGER

With the echos of angry citizens still ringing in their ears, the Board of Estimate meets for the first time today since the three-day budget hearings last week, to act on the higher-fare Transit Authority.

Against the backdrop of militant opposition and labor's united hostility—especially the challenge laid down by the Transport Workers Union—Comptroller Lazarus Joseph's three decisive votes took on a life-and-death character for more than 5,000,000 daily subway and bus passengers. The Comptroller over a WABD television program last Thursday night repeated his opposition to Gov. Dewey's Authority plan and said he would prefer to "go out of office" than cast his three votes in favor of it.

Joseph insists that the Authority agreement be changed to give the city retention of the transit lines, that depreciation and obsolescence costs not be included in determination of fare rates, and that the city keep its right to decide on future transit indebtedness.

Unless those three proposals were approved by Gov. Dewey who mandated the Transit Authority plan, the Comptroller declared he would never support it. "I will let my conscience be my guide," he asserted, "My conscience wouldn't permit me to do it. I'd rather go out of office."

There was no indication that Dewey had amended his plan to conform to Joseph's recommendations. If that is so then Joseph's three negative votes, joined to Council President Halley's 3 and Borough President Wagner's two, will create an 8-3 deadlock on the board and kill the transit steal.

Classified Ads

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'13 Communists Speak to Court'— Their Booklet Speaks to Thousands

THE COURT, Final Statement of the Communist Defendants, 95 pages, New Century Publishers, New York, 35 cents.

By ROB F. HALL

Readers of the pamphlet, "13 Communists Speak to the Court," will gain a heightened respect, a profound love, for these 13 leaders who in their "day in court" battled for the defense of the people and the honor of our country.

During the nine months in which this frameup trial dragged through the federal court in Foley Square, it was easy to come to think in a routine fashion of the vital issues involved in those proceedings.

The virtue of this pamphlet is that it hits the reader with a powerful sledge hammer, shattering the matter-of-course habits of thought, arousing in one a keener sensitivity to the meaning of the trial and a keener appreciation of the magnificent fighting qualities of the defendants.

Addressing the court in the final hours of the proceedings, the defendants proudly defended their principles and the cause of socialism and human freedom to which they had consecrated their lives. It was in each case an eloquent and moving testament of the speaker's personal faith, and personal devotion. It was in each instance a challenge and a defiance to the system of frameups, exploitation and war, which had brought them to the dock, and a confident assertion of the power of the working class to build a better world upon these foundations.

In every speech the reader finds warmth and humanity.

"I was reared in poverty in a home where everyone had to work hard in order to live," Betty Gannett said. "I remember the flat in Harlem where I lived as a child, a flat without a bath or toilet facilities but which the work-worn hands of my mother kept spotlessly clean. I remember my sisters, who, before the union came to the needle trades industry, worked night and day in the sweat shops making only a few measly dollars a week. . . . I remember the night my mother died in that last tubercular cough which came with a gush of blood that could no longer be stopped."

These conditions, so typical of millions of workers, brought Betty Gannett to Marx and Engels and to the Communist Party, she said, and since then she fought with all her being to awaken others to accept these ideas.

Working among the miners and steel workers in Ohio, the jobless in Pennsylvania, the steel workers of Ambridge and Youngstown, the agricultural workers of California and the metal miners of Butte, Miss Gannett said, "I have tried to help them understand that only unity, only organization, only struggle can improve their working and living conditions, and that only the ideas of communism will point the way to permanent security, permanent peace and permanent progress. . . . This and this alone has been my crime, and for this I proudly go to jail."

Or take the ringing declaration of Claudia Jones.

How, your Honor, can you measure and determine the sentence which you will impose, she asked, when "the only act to which I proudly plead guilty—is that of holding communist ideas; of being a member and officer of the Communist Party of the United States?"

"Will you measure, for example, as worthy of one year's sentence, my passionate adherence to the idea of fighting for full unequivocal equality for my people, the Negro people, which as a Communist I believe can be achieved allied to the cause of the working class?"

Or take the final statement of George Blake Clancy which may

yet be taught school children as one of the finest examples of living English, both for its prose and its content:

"The sentence is for you to impose. I will live with my conscience. My beliefs, my ideals, my devotion to the Communist Party, my faith in the American people, my love for my wife and children—that are all joined together—will not suffer. The struggle will go on. The people will learn that their fate is interlinked with ours, that these trials and the attacks on civil liberties cannot be separated from their own profound yearnings for peace. We will be vindicated, not in the distant future when the American people begin to think of socialism, but when they begin to unite in a great people's peace movement, that will sweep away this period of inquisition and will restore us to an open, public and

honorable place in American political life."

Here there are three samples of the book's excellence. But it contains 13 such statements and I regret that I do not have space to quote from all. Each of them will take its place some day in collections of American working class literature as well as in the history of working class struggles.

There is no doubt that "The Thirteen" will be a best seller in Western Europe, in the socialist nations and in the colonial countries around the world. But its message is more urgently needed by the American people. One can be sure that if it should receive the circulation it deserves, our country would travel more quickly the path of repealing the vicious Smith Act under which the 13 were sentenced and under which McCarthyism is advancing.

Why They Attacked Herb Tank's Powerful Play About the Seamen

By MASON ROBERSON

SAN FRANCISCO.—"Longitude 49," a play by Herb Tank dealing with the struggles of seamen and staged by the San Francisco Labor Theater, an amateur group of trade unionists, opened here recently.

Instead of the usual brief mention or silence accorded such productions The Call-Bulletin greeted the play with a full-scale attack ranging from derision to simple name-calling.

The "review" was given top of the page, two column space in Saturday's editions.

The AFL Seafarers International Union got into the act by passing a resolution during its convention in San Diego condemning the play as "Communist propaganda" and urging all trade unionists to boycott it.

The resolution was proposed after SIU president Harry Lundberg read The Call-Bulletin "review" to the delegates.

Members of the cast of "Longitude 49" were reported somewhat overwhelmed by the unexpected "endorsement." They pointed out that the main message of the play is that rank and file sea workers can only win gains if they learn to use their strength collectively, especially the collective strength that stems out of Negro-white unity.

Lundberg's goon-ridden anti-Negro union could use such a message. But they felt it strange that he should show such concern over its projection by a little theater group.

"He can't be THAT nervous," one of them said.

David Sarvis, the play's director said:

"We knew when we first read 'Longitude 49' that we had a fine play on a noble theme—humanity—its weaknesses and its great capacity to summon strength in a crisis, told through the shipboard experience of some ordinary working stiff."

And after opening night we knew we had a hit.

"The promptness of the Hearst press and a labor organizer like Lundberg to attack this epic of all they fear most is an unexpected tribute to the force of the play. For 'Longitude' bespeaks fundamental decency, guts, brotherhood among men of different views and skin tints and above all the ability to unite and organize for an end."

"We're sure, whatever Lundberg thinks, that his rank and file would draw courage from this play—and perhaps that's why he's so eager to attack it."

"Longitude 49" is scheduled for Friday and Saturday night performances through April at the new home of the Labor Theater, 557 S. Van Ness Ave.

TWO LETTERS ON 'BIG DEAL'

Editor, Feature Section:

With regard to "The Big Deal" this play as I see it deals with two questions: Self-determination of the African people; McCarthyism.

On both these questions there must be generated "all-class-unity" against the imperialists. Yes, the united front is most important here. I am of the opinion that the play deals adequately with this point. To say it speaks only to the Negro middle class is to be sectarian. As opposed to this, the role of Mark (the class-conscious worker) could have been developed stronger.

Taken as a whole, however, there was too much "indoctrination," and I think therefore the effect of the united front fell a little. It is decisive that as many people as possible see the play—it is definitely more positive than negative. It is excellently performed.

Frederick P.

Editor, Feature Section:

I have just come from seeing "The Big Deal." Much to my surprise there were only about 25 people in the audience.

The theme of the play is a very good one. Mr. Davis should keep on writing. He has done something the white playwrights have not done—taken the audience into the home of Negroes.

Mr. Mayfield's directing is good. I hear he is a newcomer to the field of directing. He too should keep on directing.

The part of Bertha Brody, played by Miss Ellyce Weir, I found a joy to watch. I have but one criticism to make. There was not enough of her. Miss Weir handled her part with such a human quality that I felt I could go talk to her for I knew her so well. Her performance was one of the best. That is why I am writing this letter—I was so moved by her acting.

Sincerely,
A Subscriber.

(There will be an open forum on "The Big Deal" at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., Tuesday evening, April 21. Abner Berry of the Daily Worker staff will be one of the speakers.)

Free Courses On Theatre

Typical Theatre, newly-organized people's theatre group, still has openings in its free acting courses, and interested persons are urged to apply. Lack of experience or training is no barrier, as practical production work is combined with the classes.

Interviews will be given 7 to 9 p.m. at second floor, 77 Fifth Ave., tomorrow (Tuesday), Thursday and next Tuesday, April 28.

"On the Scoreboard" by sports editor Lester Rodney, will be resumed tomorrow.

IS MILWAUKEE'S BRUTON FASTER THAN MANTLE?

Baseball had a new debate underway today as the National League insisted that Bill Bruton, Milwaukee's marvelous rookie, was a faster man than the New York Yankees' Mickey Mantle.

The first testimony in what promises to become a season-long argument was offered by the collective Brooklyn Dodgers, who have seen both of them in action. The only dissenting vote came from Pee Wee Reese, and he looked on it as a photo finish.

"I wouldn't want to bet on either one of them," the Dodger captain explained. "But it's a race I'd sure like to see."

This speedboy controversy is an annual affair and the accepted champions over the past few years have been Jackie Robinson of the Dodgers, Richie Ashburn of the Phillies, Sam Jethroe of the Braves and Mantle.

Leo Durocher, manager of the New York Giants, protested vehemently when the claims were being put in several years back for Jethroe. He insisted that his own Bobby Thomson was the fastest once under way.

"Why, when we played a practice game up at West Point one day a couple of years back," Durocher added, "The Army track team was working out nearby. Thomson ran against their sprinters, and they were good ones, and in the last 50 yards he walked away from them. Bobby had on a baseball uniform, too."

But since the advent of Master Mickey in the uniform of the Yankees, nobody has challenged his right to the title of "fastest"—until Bruton.

To the moment, Bruton's bat has been making unexpected noises. Manager Charley Grimm insisted that all would be well if the six-foot Bill hit a mere .240. Jolly Cholly simply demanded Bruton for his speed and class in the outfield.

Yet it was Bruton's bat which won the Braves' first two games. In nine times at bat he walloped two singles, a double, triple and home run. Nobody expects him to continue at anywhere near that clip—but they do anticipate him to sustain his speed on the bases and in the outfield.

"I've never seen anybody move any faster," insists Jackie Robinson, one of Bruton's chief boosters for the speedboy title. "We played an exhibition in Atlanta and Duke (Snider) really caught hold of one. That ball was hit more than 400 feet and nobody thought it would be caught."

"But all of a sudden there was Bruton, running up an embankment out in center field and pulling it in," Robinson said. "What a catch. He can really move."

Bruton showed his amazing speed his first year in organized baseball, with Eau Claire of the Northern Wisconsin League in 1950, when he set a league record by stealing 66 bases.

He gave another example in the opening game against Cincinnati. Bruton hit an ordinary ground ball to big Ted Kluszewski, about five steps off first base. Kluszewski, one of the National League's strong men. Fielded the ball cleanly and started to lope to first for the putout. Then he saw the flying Bruton threatening to outrun him and had put on a burst of speed. It looked for a moment as if there would be a collision.

It was the 235-pound Kluszewski who slowed and beat Bruton by nipping the bag with a hastily-withdrawn foot.

"Nobody wants to bump anybody who is going that fast," Kluszewski grinned.

MEMPHIS ORDINANCE, MINOSO AND ATTENDANCE FIGURES . . .

TO SATISFY a Memphis "city ordinance" instituted by Boss Crump, the Chicago White Sox shamefully benched Orestes Minoso in an exhibition game played there against the A's. The Chicago Civil Rights Congress protested sharply to prexy Comiskey, who answered weakly that it was a problem "we had no control of."

Anyhow, the attendance at this law enforced jimmie game between two big league clubs was 1,152. The Giants and Indians averaged 8,196 fans in 16 games in the South! In one game at Alexandria, La., with a seating capacity of 4,500, 10,588 fans jammed their way in to see American teams play ball the way American teams should!

HOLLAND COUPLE NAME BABY AFTER ROSENBERGS

A couple in Holland have named their new-born daughter after Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, learned yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Haaren of the Hague named their daughter, born March 6, "Ethel Julia," combining the names of the couple condemned to death for "conspiracy to commit espionage."

The Hague Committee for the Defense of the Rosenbergs reported that the couple decided upon the name after reading one of the letters that Julius Rosenberg wrote to his wife in the death cell. The letter, written after the last visit of the Rosenberg children to their parents in the Death House at Sing Sing, read in part:

"Oh, dearest, it was wonderful despite the anxious atmosphere to live together again as one happy family and this is worth any sac-

rifice for it is true love of family. . . .

"The boys are making much progress, Michael is doing much better and I am convinced our little baby needs a great deal of help. I got the feeling there is too much of a burden on their young minds. The sweet memory of the smile, the kiss, the gay laughter and the young voices still pleasures the hours of my loneliness."

The Hague committee reports that delegations have visited Dutch Premier William Drees with demands for clemency from thousands of organizations and outstanding individuals of Holland.

The action of the Hague couple and the visits to Premier Drees were only a few of the many recent expressions for clemency abroad. Many more will be made public at the Rosenberg Clemency Rally to be held in New York at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday, April 26, at 2 p.m.

